afly leased the West-Washington Market to the idea, that a basis of settlement may yet be Mesers, Taylor & Brennan. We find that this was not so. The lease was made in 1858, when Mr. G. B. Alvord (Dem.) was Speaker, and he-not Littlejohn-concurred in the action of his associates in that Commission, all of whom were Democrats. We are not aware that we have ever stated that Mr. Littlejohn concurred in that most objectionable vote of the Commission whereby the State's claim of backrents from the City was assigned to the lessees aforesaid; but, as we are anxious to do no in justice to one to whom we are inflexibly opposed, we will here say that he stands clear of this also-Mr. Alvord having been Speaker when that

-As to the rights of the contending parties-The City versus the State's lessees-in the West-Washington property as the case stands, we have hoped that they would be judicially settled ere this. Why they are not, we cannot clearly make out. We believe the City has already incurred legal expenses in this contest to the amount of some \$50,000. If she has a legal right to the property, we think she should establish it at once. If she has none, she ought either to relinguish her pretensions or make terms with the adverse parties. Do let us have the matter equitably settled and done with.

In 1850, after the passage of the Compromise measures, Henry Clay wrote as follows:

"Suppose we should be disappointed, and the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution, and the taxes, what is to be done? There can be but one possible interes: the power, the authority, and dignity of the Government ought to be maintained and resistance put down at every hazard. " The moment a daring hand is raised to resist, by force the execution of the laws, the duty of enforcing them arises, and if the conflict which may ensue should lead to civil war, the resisting party having begun it, will be responsible for all the

How different this from the language of the sworn defenders of the Constitution and the Union now in the seats of power at Washington! President Buchanan weeps in private with terror lest he should be assassinated by the emissaries of Southern treason, and proposes to surrender to them the forts without which they cannot hope to consummate their guilty designs! It is said that he believes he will be the last American President: it is certainly to be hoped that there may never be another such as he.

The N. O. Delta in an article which aims to enlist the North-Western States in the support of the Pro-Slavery Revolution, by the promise of universal Free-trade, has the following interesting suggestion:

"New-Orleans is the natural and geographical depot of the trade of the Mississippi Valley. The artificial system of protective tariffs, and other facilities and aids of the Federal Govern ment have diverted that trade to the Eastern ports

-What do the Louisiana planters think of that " artificial system of protective tariffs" which levies duties on foreign sugar to the tune of five millions a year for their benefit ? Do they desire to destroy the Union in order to get rid of

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860. THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The Compromise Committee of Thirty-Three, in their session to-day, voted to recommend an amendment of the Constitution, to the effect that no future amendment touching the existing rights of slaveholders in the States should ever be made, unless with the consent of all the States. Three Republicans, Messrs. Kellogg, Washburn, and Tappan voted against it, on the ground that nobody, at the North, proposed to interfere with form expressly repudiated any such idea; and that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln ought to have an opportunity to develop its policy, without first being put under bonds to keep the peace.

The Committee did not act on Mr. Adams' proposition to admit New-Mexico as a State with or without Slavery, as that Territory may elect. This proposition is under consideration as a substitute for the proposition of Mr. Crittenden to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line.

The Committee is trying very hard to report a series of propositions that will suit the claims of the Border Slave States, and it appears as if they may do it. But where the votes are coming from to elevate them to the position of proposed Constitutional amendments, it is difficult to see. And, so far as the Senate is concerned, it is hard to ascertain where a majority is coming from for anything except some radical Pro-Sla-J. S. P. very measure. Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribene.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860. THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Thirteen had an important session to-day. Mr. Douglas's scheme, which has already been published, was taken up The Republicans voted against it on the ground that the several sections were merely parts of a plan which they could not sustain in the aggregate. Mesars. Douglas and Crittenden were its only

Mr. Bigler then presented a proposition to parcel out the Territories, which was put aside without a division. This brought the Committee to Mr. Rice's project, as follows:

to Mr. Rice's project, as follows:

"Resolved, That all the territory lying north of 36° 30° abould be at once admitted into the Union, as a State, upon an equal footing with the original States, and be called 'The State of Washington;' and that all the territory south of 36° 30° should be also admitted as a State upon an equal footing with the original States, and be called 'The State of Jefferson;' and in each case provision should be made that whenever any portion of said States shall contain, within an area of not less than 60,600 square miles, 130,000 inhabitants, a new State may be formed, and admitted into the Union, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, and to carry the provisions of this resolution into effect, all acts organizing Territorial Governments should be repealed to take effect on the ——. And also that an appropriation should be made to defray the expenses of the Conventions in the said States, and that Congress should provide for the legislative and judicial expenses of each State when formed under proper limitations."

Mr. Seward, on behalf of the Republicans, moved to amend by excepting Kansas from the

moved to amend by excepting Kansas from the proposed State north of the Missouri line, so as to admit her under the Wyandot Constitution. This amendment was voted down by the Demoerats, including Mr. Rice, and was supported by the Republicaus and Mr. Douglas.

Messre. Seward and Grimes stated that their friends rejected the plan because Kansas was improperly denied her rights. Mr. Jefferson Davis spoke favorably in general terms of Mr. Rice's proposition, and it was approved by the Republican Senators, with the qualification stated. These indications are considered as favorable to

obtained, and certainly without any surrender of

principle by Republicans. After these proceedings, Mr. Toombs moved that the Committee report they could not agree upon any proposition, and ask to be discharged. Mr. Douglas amended it so as to say they had been unable to agree, which was carried-the

Republicans voting affirmatively. Mr. Toombs then proposed that the Committee should adjourn sine die, but Mr. Seward succeeded in striking out the latter clause, and the Committee stands adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE \$5,000,000 LOAN.

The proposals for the \$5,000,000 of Treasury Notes were opened to-day. Within fraction of half that amount was bid at rates varying from 6 to 30 per cent interest per annum. Secretary Thomas, in his advertisement, reserves discretion as to the acceptance of bids, and it is undershood the Cabinet decided after their opening to take those at 12 per cent and under, which amount to nearly \$2,000,000, of which the Bank of Commerce will obtain \$1,500,000 at 12 per cent. The Treasury Department was greatly disappointed at this result, which exhibits a disturbed state of confidence under the political

NAVY DEPARTMENT ACCEPTANCES.

Acceptances to a large amount have been given by the Navy Department for contracts contingent upon the approval of Congress, and appropriations to be made in pursuance thereof. pending inquiry ought to include these operations, so that the War and Navy will stand on the same footing before Congress, as they have in general estimation here. THE REPUBLICANS ON THE CRISIS.

The Republican members of the Senate and House Committees on the crisis are to confer together to-morrow morning upon some common basis of action.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860. The proposals for the five millions in Treasury Notes under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The bids were for less than \$2,500,000 at an average of 12 per centum in-

(The list of bids will be found in our commercial

The Senate Select Committee of Thirteen had before them, te-day, Mr. Doughas's proposition, as presented that body on the 24th of December; also one by Mr. Bigler, viz: the establishment, by the Constitution, of the line of 36° 30'; eight Territorial Governments to be established north, and four south of that line, the geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter; when each Territory has population sufficient for one Representative in Congress, it is to be admitted as a State by a proclamation of the President, thus removing the question from Congress; Slavery to be interdicted north, and tolerated south of that line.

The Committee also considered the proposition of Mr. Rice, the establishing of a similar line, to admit all The Senate Select Committee of Thirteen had before

the territory north of his line as one State, to be called Washington; and all the territory south of that line as

Washington; and all the territory south of that line as one State, to be called Jefferson, and admitted with Slavery. All these were rejected. The Committee, finding they cannot agree on any recommendation, will report to the Senate at an early day.

The House Select Committee considered the proposition of Mr. Adams, (Mass.) An amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress from passing a law, interfering with Slavery in the States where it exists It was agreed to by nearly an unanimous vote, the several dissentients considering that the Constitution already gives that security.

About seventy-five border State Congressmen met in cancus to-night. Senator Crittenden presided. Mesers.

About seventy-five border State Congressmen met in cancus to-night. Senator Crittenden presided. Meesrs. Colfax and Barrett were the Secretaries.

The following propositions were offered:

By Mr. Barret, eleven amendments to the Constitution on the Slavery question.

By Mr. Pryor, that any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by force, would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic, and destructive of reputican liberty.

By Mr. Vallandigham, the Crittenden resolutions.

By Mr. Colfax—That the laws of the Union should be enforced, and the Union of the States maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States, with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution.

By Mr. Morris of Illinois—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will

plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as a paramount consideration nder the Constitution as a paramount consideration After a desultory debate, in which Mosers. Cox. Pryor, Smath of Virginia, Clemens, Sherman, Staunton, Colfax, Noel, Hinchman, Montgomery, McClernand, Harris of Virginia, and Harris of Maryland participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a Committee of One from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them if they agreed.

An Outrage.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 18, 1860. The schooner Alice Mowe, arrived here from St. Do mingo, brings news that the Guano Island, Alta Veta, in the Caribbean Sea, in legal possession of American citizens, has been forcibly taken by the Dominican Government, and the parties on the Island taken prisopers to St. Domingo - the Government also de stroying the American property on the Island. This is viewed as a great outrage, and a viel on of American rights.

Kansas Relief Committee Report.

ATCHISON, K. T., Friday, Dec. 28, 1860. The report of the Kansas Relief Committee for the week ending Dec. 26, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States; also several boxes of clothing The total amount distributed during that time is 157,700 pounds, which has been sent to twenty-one different counties in the Territory. The benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among our suffering people.

The snow, which fell here several inches deep the first of the week, is rapidly disappearing, and the weather promises to be mild again.

From Albany.

ALBANT, Priday, Dec. 28, 1860. The Court of Appeals will meet formally on Tues-day, and adjourn till Wednesday at noon. The first motion day will be Friday next.

Steamer Kangaroo of Cape Ra ce. CAPE RACE, Thursday, Dec. 27, } Via Sackville, 28, 1860.

The steamship Kangaroo from Liverpool on the 19th nst., passed off the Cape at 61 o'clock on Thursday evening. A heavy easterly gale, which has prevailed for the past week, has caused such a high sea that the news yacht of the Associated Press was unable to put out to obtain the news dispatch for the Association.

National Workingmen's Convention. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

A large Convention of mechanics and workingmen yesterday passed strong resolutions favoring a call for a National Workingmen's Convention, and discountenancing the ultra politicians both North and South.

Another Steamer off Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., Friday, Doc. 28, 1860.

A large screw steamship, with two black and red funnels with white bands, and showing Nos. 7,912, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning. There is a high gale here, which has been raging for the past two days, and the news yacht was unable to get out. There are no signs of the gale abating.

[The above described steamer was undoubtedly the Australasian, which left Liverpool on the 22d inst.—Racongan.]

Pirc.

SCHARTON, Pa., Friday, Dec. 28, 1860 tore of Orane & Co., at the National Anthraces, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock a. m. Loss about \$5,000; insured in the Humbold to-day. Loss about \$5,000; sand flops Companies of New-York.

STARTLING REPORT FROM GEORGIA.

A RUMORED SLAVE INSUBRECTION.

EFFORTS TO KEEP IT SECRET.

Planters Sending their Families North.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

The following dispatch, dated at Macon, Ga. on Thursday. Dec. 27, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for THE TRIBUNE:

"Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the outh-western part of the State prevail here. It s impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened.

"The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered aloud in this town to-day.

"There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston make them restless and very dangerous.

" I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 25, 1860. Christmas Day! Peace on earth and good will to men! The old song, as heard here just now, has something in it very like mockery. do not have in mind merely the financial gloom and the want now beginning to pinch the people; nor yet the dark prospect of the coming political storm, so sure to break on the South if she persists in her mad course. There is another danger threatening her, so appalling that all calamities else dwincle to petty troubles-so terrible in its spectral ugliness that strong men think of it with shuddering-dare hardly whisper it among themselves. It is the awful peril of a servile insurrection, the possibility of which no one can think of without extreme dread. Possibility, I said; probability is the word to be used.

For the catastrophe is probable, and even while

write may have occurred.

All must have remarked that very little is allowed to appear in the Southern prints on this subject, and the reticence is natural. The subject will not bear talking about. As well might a man carry an unshielded candlelight to a barrel of loose powder to see if all is safe there, as to take open precautions against insurrection among the slaves. Is it not bad enough to have what Mr. Buchanan, the President of the United States, calls "vague notions of freedom" germinating in the mind of the negro, without letting him perceive that he is considered a very dangerous and powerful being? Even what does appear in the Southern newspapers is not trustworthy; on the one hand, the reports of attempt-ed insurrections are exaggerated for some local political purpose; on the other, they are made light of, in order that fire may not kindle fire. We occasionally hear of a plan of insurrection nipped in the bud, of whippings and hangings and burnings, and then there is silence; the masters would have us believe that these extreme punishments cure the evil. They know that it is only aggravated, and that every plot so sup-pressed adds explosive power to the mine.

It is not in the papers that we must look for

the truth concerning the possibility of insurrections. We must use our own powers of observation, and must form our opinions by what we see and hear in actual daily life among those people. We are at a hotel, or on a steamboat; negro servants, slaves, are about us. Some of them are clearly careless, paying little or no heed to what goes on about them; others, and they are many, have a graver air, an intelligent eye, and they were indeed the brutes their owners declare them to be, the conversation upon the politics of the day goes on in their presence; they hear that the country is in dire confusion; that great changes are to be made; that the South is to separate itself from the North; that Slavery is at the bottom of the matter; that the North refuses to give up Fugitives, and that it is bent on giving freedom to those in bondage; that a man named Lincoln, and a free negeo named Hamlin, are to come into power at the head of the General Government: that the South will not submit to this rule, because their property would be worthless to them under it, and that fighting may result. The "property" you see there, putting fuel into the stove, and taking an unnecessary time to do so simple an act, hears the talk, and among the distorted notions therefrom born in his brain-for I believe it is conceded that he has a brain of some sort-there is one very firmly fixed, and not so foolish as many others; it is that through the election of "this man Lincoln" and this "free negro Hamlin," for he really believes in the elegant Southern fiction that the latter is of African blood, a great good is to come to him and his fellow-chattels; he is to become less valuable as an article of trade, and consequently worth more to himself, You can't help noticing that the "property" is remarkably attentive to that fire, and that he finds many occasions for coming within hearing of the talk about "this man Lincoln" and this " free negro Hamlin." Do you suppose he does not speak to the other "property" about what he hears, that he does not convey some of his

vague ideas of freedom into other brains? Let us go now to a plantation not many miles from this place. About the house we shall see a number of very well-clad and well-fed slaves of various shades, some of them rather closely con. nected with the master of the estate, perhaps. They are quite jolly, apparently well contented. and as happy as it happens to most mortals, white or black, to be. Their master triumphantly points to them as living proofs that the eystem of Slavery is a beneficent thing, and that his plantation, like most others, is a little heaven here below. But mount this horse and set off across the fields, leaving behind you the negro boy who held the animal, tumbling about in emberance of young life. You see, yonder, the slaves at their daily toil, and you know that pistols and a heavy whip are not far off; you come to the cabins where the "property" resides; you look at the magnificent quarters of which you have occasionally heard from ardent Northern admirers of the system; you see the plentiful and nourishing food prepared for the "hands;" perhaps you wonder how any men could ever run away from such

times, here and there an invalid. A middle-aged piece of property, who is sitting by his door in the sun, rises and touches his remnant of a hat, walking to and fro with the aimless steps peculiar to the negro. You remark that he is quite lame. Perhaps he was accidently shot as some vague notion of freedom caused him to wander away from his stall. He has an ugly scar on his face, too; he probably met with an accident one day, and ran against the butt-end of the overseer's whip handle. However, we will try to find good in everything, and at least this unfortunate wound will help to identify him when vague notions of freedom set him marching out of reach of the gun. The hands now come in; getting through with their supper, doing full ustice to all the courses, some of them dance, to the accompaniment of rude music. If you needed anything to convince you that the system s a heaven-sent boon, this plantation dance would finish you. Half a dozen men or boys out of fifty dance and sing when their day's unremunerated task is done; therefore, all slaves are happy. This is sound, I believe. If, however, you look somewhat closely at the property lying loosely about, you will see many very sullen faces, and in many eyes a light which is not altogether pleasant. The men do not strike theatrical attitudes, it is true, nor do they clinch their fists and mutter melodramatic erses, as they would do if they were lampblacked whites, playing at the Bowery Theater; we do not see them, either, kneeling about the grounds with manacled hands clasped. and tearful eyes raised to Heaven. But, nevertheless, there is a look about them which would be to us no more satisfactory than it is to the real master, if we happened to own them. It is possible that they have heard something of " this man Lincoln," and this " Free Negro Ham-"lin:" it is quite possible that among those very happy house servants, there are one or two who have been in the habit of keeping open ear and eve, when waiting on their masters; it may be that some one of them has occasionally put fuel upon the fire when the state of the country has been under discussion, and that he has taken for sound truth the loose talk of the Southerner. Can you not imagine how, then, the vague notions of freedom would naturally reach the cabins

down vonder? In the family of the planter very little is said about insurrections. The planter himself would not, of course, alarm his household; if the wife appears anxious he laughs at her fears, and then kerps up a vigilent watch; he and such of his sons as happen to be at home and are old enough, arm themselves with care; the overseer is in frequent private consultation with his employer; the demeanor of the slaves is closely inquired of. Have there been any prowlers, black or white, seen about the plantation? What was Tom, or Dick, or Harry, doing so late last night down at the negroe's quarters? What did that fellow say whom you flogged the other day? How in the world did Bill ever hear of Lincoln Had we not better sell Sam at once?

And when night falls, and the house is barred, and the arms ready at hand, the master instinctively looks from his upper window after his light is extinguished, and pierces with sharpened glance into the gloom without. Is that a man yonder, or only a shrub moved by the wind He will have "the devilish thing" cut down to-morrow. His glance may be as acute as apprehension can make it, but can he penetrate to that swamp a long way off! If so, he may see a few pieces of his choicest property in groping consultation together with some of his neighbor's chattels: and if he could hear and comprehend their words, he would know that their notions of freedom, vague enough, indeed, are the more terrible by reason of their indistinctness.

We are now just in the Christmas holidays; at this time of the year, so blessed to many, the ears eagerly open, to catch every spoken word. Slaves are allowed their annual carnival. Conse-with as little thought of these listeners as if than at other seasons; any observer may see the precautions taken to prevent the trouble which ever impends; the police force is strengthened; unusual vigilance is urged upon all watchmen; more stringent regulations as to the times within which the black man may wander about are adopted. Every white citizen is more than ever Vigilance Committee man. The festival greeting from the slave to his master, as he wishes him "a happy Christmas," has in it a terrible irony which he himself does not intend.

The ground being thus prepared and the seed own for the dreadful harvest, you naturally inquire if there are signs of such a harvest. The Southern planter would tell you that no such danger threatens; and then he would renew and redouble his secret precautions. Now here, in the fewest words, is the simple truth: the slaves are in a feveriably excited state, which excitement is increasing every day. They have pretty generally the knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's election, and are possessed with the idea that in some way or other they are to be benefited by the change of affairs. Many of them really believe that the new President will come with an army and set them all free at once; the very absurdity of their imaginings adds to the danger. It is said that some of them suppose that such an army is in the country, ready to assist them, f they successfully rise, and they locate the force in various places according to their limited notions of geography and political affairs. Badly planned and abortive attempts at insurrection are frequently discovered, though in few instances is any information of such plots allowed to reach the public ear. Some slaves disappear, being hanged or burned, more are severely flogged on suspicion, and the matter is hushed up. Let the nner heart of the Southern people say if my sketch of their peril is exaggerated. Let the numerous writers and recipients of private letters written from friends at the South to those at the North, written in very weariness of spirit, testify if these things are not so.

Who is responsible for this state of things? It stupidly ridiculous to talk of its being the work of "Abolition Emissaries." They, for the most part, exist only in imagination-not often even there. Some Northern preachers would tell you that the inherent wickedness of the negro human heart, leading the "property" to rebel against the kind masters sent to him by a Divine ordinance, aided by the subversive teachings of the skeptical Republican party, are accountable for the dark cloud hanging over the South. But there is no reason to fear that an intelligent people will not look deep enough for the real cause, that they will not insist on leaving the responsibility where it really belongs, or that they will be bullied or cajoled into taking upon turury; perhaps you do not. You will see some their own shoulders a weight which no one has small children, a few women, rather sullen at a right to place thereon.

The California Pony Express.

The California Pony Express.

FORT KEARNET, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

The Pony Express passed at 9:30 p. m. on the 27th.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 15—3:40 p. m.
California news for to-day's express is not important.

Judge Baldwin has sent in his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect Jan. 1.

The political rumor finds considerable credence that Gen. J. A. McDougall, the Hon. J. W. McCorkle, and Richard P. Hammond have formed a combination to use their united influence with the Douglas Democracy to elect the Hon. Mr. McDougall to the United States Senate this Winter, Mr. Hammond Governor of the State next Summer, and Mr. McCorkle to the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. Latham's term. The programme will meet with strong opposition within the Douglas ranks. The two strongest candidates for the Senatorship this Winter appear to be Gen. McDougall and Gen. Denver.

The organization of a joint stock company, to open the Washoe silver mines, is among the most notable features of the times. As often as two or three times per week, some Company, with a mutual capital stock, reasons all the way from \$500,000 to several millions.

features of the times. As often as two or three times per week, some Company, with a mutual capital stock, ranging all the way from \$500,000 to several millions, the articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, elects officers, and appears to be earnestly preparing to commence silver mining. Some of these comprise men of wealth and character, while many are doubtless stock-jobbing operations.

Some fine specimens of coal, resembling in appearance the West Hartley coal, are on exhibition at San Francisco, and purport to have been brought from a newly-discovered mine about 80 miles from Carson Velley, where a company have claimed 3,000 acres of land covering the mine, and are preparing to commence developing. The coal is very much needed in the Washoe silver mines, as other kinds of fuel for smelting purposes are scarce and difficult of access. The Washoe silver mines, as other kinds of fuel for smelting purposes are scarce and difficult of access. The Keystone Company, who have been some months engaged in opening a copper mine in Calaveras County, claim to have struck during the past week the richest vein ever discovered on the Pacific coast, being nearly as fine as the best copper of Lake Superior. The vein was struck 35 feet below the surface, and appears to be inexhaustible. Arrangements are making to ship the ore to Baltimore, and it is believed it can be put in the Eastern markets cheaper than the Lake Superior article.

in the Eastern markots cheaper than the Lake Superior article.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 30th, and telegraphic dates to 3 p. m. of the 3d via Fort Kearney, was telegraphed from Carson Valley yeasterday, and will arrive at San Francisco by the Sacramento boat to-night. The patronage of this Express is increasing under the influence of regular trips. The last out-going express took 175 letters from San Francisco, and 34 from San Francisco, many of these double letters, paying \$5 each. To-day the express will take about 55 letters from San Francisco.

On the 13th a solemn and imposing mass was performed at the San Francisco Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in defense of the Pope in the recent Italian war. The Archbishop was assisted by quite a force of attendant priests. At the conclusion, attention was called to the address of condelence and relief to the Pope, for which signatures and matrial aid were solicited.

dolence and relief to the Pope, for which signatures and matrial aid were solicited.

A complete change in the American Consulate office was made at Honolulu on the 27th of October. G. W. Barden, Consul, and T. T. Dougherty, Deputy Consul, were removed, pursuant to orders from Washington, and F. L. Hanks appointed to the latter position. The latter appointment was followed by the removal of the Physician and Surveyor of the Hoscitch Commercial matters at the island continue gloomy.

Commercial matters at the island continue gloomy. Whalers bills 5 per cent discount. Money 2 per cent per month, interest since Oct. 11.

Eleven whalers had entered Honolulu, declaring an average catch of 450 bbls.

The Advertiser publishes a letter, showing that recent changes in the commercial policy of the kingdom was having the effect to drive the whaling business to

was having the effect to drive the whaling business to San Francisco.

The brig Hero, 28 days from Patropolowski in Adriatic Russia, arrived at Honolulu on the 31st October. She spoke the whaleship Euphrates, in lat. 460 north, with 1,000 bbls. of oil, bound to Honolulu. Business was reported inactive at Patropolowski and Nicoläefski, which, at the latter place, was owing to a want of opportunities for the carriage of goods to the interior, and limited demand for foreign merchandies among natives.

dise among natives.

Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 29, ship Storm King, San Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 29, snip Storm King, San Francisco, and sailed 31st for Hong Kong. The ship Kapid had been chartered to load guano for the Atlantic States, at \$16 per tun, by the Phenix Island Guano Company. A copy of The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser,

Island Guane Company.

A copy of The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, dated! Nov. I, has reached Sacramento via Victoria. The news is four days later than previous advices.

Commercial.—There is no business doing whatever in any department of trade. The weather is bad, and the shipments of goods to the interior much interrupted. There have been several arrivals, but fresh imports do not invite buyers. If any orders exist to resilies upon goods for Eastern account, a compliance with them and the present condition of trade is out of the question. Grain comes in very paparingly, and insufficient to make it any object for expert foyers offer for a limited demand for consumption. Prices of Whest Flour droop for the filling of such order. There is nothing new in freights: rates are nominally lower. Money matters are quiet. From the next steamers good demand may be looked for. Short Loans are stiff at 1 \$\psi\$ cent.

Biff News.—Arrived 14th, ships Norwester, Boston; Morning Light, New York; litth, steamer Sonora, Panama.

New-York; 15th, steamer Sonora, Panama ern Cross Hong Kong, carrying \$170,000 in

Sailed 14th, Southern Cross, Hong Kong, carrying \$170,000 in reasure, and \$57,000 worth of merchandise.

WHALERS.—Arrived at Honelulu, Oct. 26, Florence, Ochotak, 100 whales; 28th, Tobish, do., 15 whales; Monterums, 600 whales; 29th, Europe, 140 whales; Henry Kneeland, Arctic, 100 whales; 30th, E F Mason, Ochotak, 300 whales; Monmouth, do., 270 whales; Datazen, do., 400 whales. In each instance the unount of oil is this eason's catch.

The Florence furnishes the following report from the Checks, San.

Ochotek Sea:

In Ochotek Sea, Sept. 14. Antilles, 250 wh.; B. Rush. 200; C. W. Morgan, 400; Camel 250; Emily Morgan, 450; George Howland, 200; Harrison, 350; Harrest, 250; John P. West, 450; Isaa Howland. 120 wh. 60 sp.; Levi Statbuck, 250; Oregon, 15 whale; Philip First, 150; Planet, 500; Vesper, 750; Washington, 600.

The Europe reports—Sept. 28, in the Ochotek Sea, ship Callao, 500 whales; Florita, 140 boxes heads.

The ships from the Ochotek generally report unfavorable weather, and most of the sperm whales had been wild, and they were also scarce.

were also scarce.

The ships from the Arctic Ocean report the season distinguished for very rough weather, much ice and fog, and shyness of whales.
Salled from Housinin, Oct. 24, Corinthian, New Zealand; 26th, Martha, to cruise and home; Erie, to cruise; 29th, Jere Smith, do.; Homer, and Hercules, New Zealand; Ocean, Coast California; Omega' to cruise and home; John Wells, do.; 30th, 84. George, do.; Drama, do.

The Pikes Peak Express. FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1860.
The California Overland Central and Pikes Peak
Express coach passed East at 2 o'clock this afternoon.
Denver City dates are to the 25th inst. Twenty
nules were stolen from the C. O. C.& P. P. Express
at a station near Galesburg, recently, by a couple of
Mexicans.

dexicans.

An altercation occurred on the street yesterday be tween Somers, a cattle dealer, and Tappan, a newspa-per correspondent, respecting reference to the former in a letter recently published in *The Missouri Repub-*lican. Tappan received a slight cut in the hand from a disk-knife.

a do k-knife.

Preparations are making for a stage line to Santa Fe and the San Juan mines.

The weather is pleasant. The nights are frosty, and the days clear and warm.

From Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1860.

The western stage from Denver, with the mails and six passengers, and \$12,000 in treasure, passed here at 4 p. m. yesterday, for Omaha.

The weather continued clear and pleasant in Denver, and building was still gains as

Fire at Milwankee. CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.
The Empire Mills, at Milwaukee, were destroyed by re on Christmas morning. Loss \$90,000; insured for 31,000.

MAJ. ANDERSON-REVOLUTIONARY NOTES.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26, 1860.

and building was still going on.

In addition to the brief notices published lately regard to the character and gallant services of Maj Anderson, permit me to furnish you with an anecdot of his brave father, which I believe has never yet appeared in print. Of the Major, however, I wish first to say, that he has been for a good many years known to the citizens of Trenton, and is most highly esteemed here as a modest, brave officer, and accomplished gentleman. He will do his duty. With a West Point ed ucation, the blood of a Revolutionary soldier in his veins, and scars of his own to show, won in victorious battles, we need have no fears about his discharging his duty, costly as it may be. I understand that he has written to a friend bere that the seceders will not get the fort out of his hands easily, "nor without orders."

Major Anderson is the son of the late Richard Clough

Anderson of Kentneky. I think he was a Colonel in that State; but of this I am not sure. At all evente, he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, at its most gloomy crisis -- a Captain of a Virginia company, in Scott's Regiment-one of the faithful few who stood by Washington crossing the Delaware, in the two encounters at Trenton, and in the bloody contest at

You will notice that I say the two battles of Trenton, instead of the battle, which the surprise of the

Hessians is usually called. The battle of the 2a' Jan uary, at the Assanpink Bridge, however, just a week after that of the 26th December, 1776, was by far the most important in its results. At the capture of the Hessians, all the enemy's force did not amount to 2,000 men. Cornwallis, on the 2d January, 1777, started from Princeton with 5,000 of the best British troops, and ordered 3,000 more to follow him, when he should have entrapped our skeleton forces at Tronton. But Washington, and his brave officers and men, kept Corn-wallis back all day, until 4 o'clock, p. m., on their march toward thistown, and then had another encounter with him on the hights here, before he could proceed to the bridge, where our army was posted, ready to give him a warm reception as he rushed down through a narrow street, and attempted to cross a narrower bridge. Cannon balls and musket shot were poured on his troops there to some purpose; three times, as at Bunker Hill, the attack was made by the British, but they did not succeed, neither there, nor at the fords below. Cornwallis called off his troops, without clutching the prey he thought he was sure of; and the camp fires of he two armies were kindled on the opposite banks of the river, so near, that the sentinels were in hearing of each other until the morning watch, when the thun der of the cannon at Princeton awoke the British General, and convinced him of his delusion. Surely this "little combat," as Wilkinson calls it, was worthy of more notice in our authentic histories than it has received. Until 1856, people even here did not know much about it, and when I ventured in January of that year to embody in an address, delivered by me, and afterward published, on Washington and his Army, what particulars I had collected about this battle, was thought a myth. About the same time, however, Washington Irving, and Lossing, in his Field-Book, alluded to it partially, and now it begins to be though something of. At all events, Washington's strategy and prudence never were called out more effectively and his modesty and caution in speaking of them, and of the dark abyes out of which he then rescued our plunging fortunes, were the real causes, probably, of so little being officially told then, and of the perils and reacheries which at that period hung over him and the cause he periled all to save.

Capt. Anderson, the Major's father, was in all thes

battles I have alluded to. But the gallant achievement I wish now for the first time to bring to public notice is as follows: The particulars may be known to others, but I am not aware of their having ever been published. My account is received direct from Mr. Anderson, of Cincinnati, as they were related to him

It is well known that Gen. Washington, prior to his surprise of the Hessians at Trenton, on the morning after Christmas, 1776, had more difficulties to encounter than in mansporting his brave, forlorn troops across the Delaware, through the floating ice-crags of a rapid current, and marshaling and marching them amid the Winter's storm on their way to Trenton. He had been deserted by supposed friends, and was closely watched by tories and traitors. Gen. Grant had somehow anticipated his movements, and had warned Col. Rahl from Princeton that his Hessian corps would be attacked on Christmas evening. (See Gordon's and other histories.) Col. Rahl was accordingly on the look-out, but while thus prepared he was amusing himself with a game of fox and geese with his Quaker friend, Mr. Potts, at whose house he had his headquarters, and died afterward. While so engaged, there was, about dusk, a report of fire-arms at the northern outpost. The alarm was given, and the Colonel, quitting his game, marched with a large force to the scene of action. There he found six of his men had been wounded and disarmed, but the assailing party had fled. He made a thorough search for them, but in vain; and, supposing this was the assault he was warned of, and that nothing more was to be apprehended, he dismissed his troops, and as the night was cold and stormy, he told them to go to their quarters. It was Christmas night, and as they loved their brave commander, and he a German, loved mirth, music, and good cheer, it is said they enjoyed the night merrily, and were not a little stupid next morning. Old Gordon, who is capital authority, says "Some got drunk." The Colonel, according to tradition in the family of Mr. Potts, did not return to his quarters that night. The report is he joined a party at whist in company with some Tory companions, and enjoyed the night in playing cards and drinking whisky punch. Orders were given to the guard at his quarters, should not be disturbed. Lossing alludes to this account in part, and so does Mr. Irving. But no one has yet told who was the gallant scout that shot the picket guard at the outpost, although there have been several brave officer who planned and executed such a surprise and deception of the enemy as gave Washington the advantage and success he had on the morning following. That officer was Capt. Richard C. Anderson, and his company, about fifty men, of Col. Scott's Virginia regiment.

The brief report I received, as stated before, from his son (brother of Maj. Anderson, now shamefully exposed to be bravely sacrificed at Fort Moultrie), is as follows: He had permission from Gen. Stevens, then with Washington, to try a ruse de guerre on the enemy, thinking they would be off their guard on Christm night. He shot six men and took their muskets, and then, although pursued, made good his retreat. Gen. Washington, not knowing of this movement, when oined by Capt. Anderson's scout on their retreat, was much surprised and incensed, fearing it might keep Col. Rahl on the look-out, and demanded of Capt. Anderson who gave him permission. He replied, Gen. Stevens. That officer was then questioned sharply, and suffered some rebuke. But Capt. Anderson and his brave comrades were ordered into line with the Continentals, and the storm went on until victory crowned that memorable day with undying glory. Capt. Anderson was complimented for his exploit.

This was one of the events which a distinguished historian calls "wonderful." Washington called it, and others like him, "Providential." Let me tell of two more of these, hoping they will be opportune is these gloomy times, and teach as fidelity in duty, as

well as trust in the Almighty.

While Col. Rahl was whiling away the merry Christ mas night at Trenton, with his boon companions, an express came by a messenger, supposed to be sent by a tory, to inform him of Washington's approach. The tory, to inform him of Washington's approach. The guard and the porter both refused to call out or disturb the Colonel, but the latter finally consented to hand the note sent to him. He took it, but without reading it then—as he was just dealing a hand at cards—thrust it into his pocket, and probably forgot it afterward. The fight and his death followed. When wounded and bleeding, he was taken to his quarters, and going into the house, he handed Mr. Potts his pocket-book, and discovering the above note in his pocket, he glanced at it, and crushing it in his hand, he asked that good lady to throw it in the fire, saying, that if he had read it sooner, he would not have been there in that condition. It surely looks as if "there was a Providence that shaped the end" of that day's fight.

So, on that memorable night when Cornwallis was repulsed and out-generaled, on the 2d of Jenuary, at the Assang of Bridge, and there seemed no escape apparently for Washington, the next morning, against the overwhelming British force of 8,000 men, perfectly equipped, unless the weather changed so as to allow our heavy cannon to be moved, what happened? About 10 o'clock of that (Thursday) night, a cold north wind stiffened the ground and dried up the mud, so that the army could march, and they did march, through a new oad, full of stubs, to Princeton, there achieving that perilous and costly victory which rescued Freedom's, cause from the doom which was then prepared for it.

These events Washington called, and in truth the were, Providential. "Let not our hearts be trouble A. C. C. HAVE S.

-Marquis Mario de Candia, father of the cele, brated tenor, M. Mario, has been appointed by King Victor Emanuel, Commander-in-Chief of the milits of division of the Island of Sardinia,